

City of Victorville Water Department

2017 Consumer Confidence Report

Issued May 2018



Good Tasting High Quality Water Supply

Our water comes from a local underground basin called the Alto Subarea of the Upper Mojave River Basin that is known for its good taste. It provides more than seven billion gallons of water each year to the residents we serve.

We purchase additional well water from the Mojave Water Agency that also comes from wells in the Alto Subarea.

Our water is delivered through a system of 36 wells and a large system of pipelines, pumps, reservoirs, treatment plants, and other facilities.

See the inside pages to learn more about the high quality water we deliver to you.



City Council

Gloria Garcia, Mayor

Jim Cox, Mayor Pro Tem

Jim Kennedy, Councilmember

Blanca Gomez, Councilmember

Eric Negrete, Councilmember



Delivering High-Quality Water to You

We are pleased to provide you with this year's Annual Water Quality Report. It provides the results of our extensive water quality tests conducted during 2017. We encourage you to review this report which provides detailed information about your water quality.

Thorough Around-the-Clock Monitoring: Our water quality team takes weekly samples at 26 sites and monthly samples at 36 wells. They also test each valve and flush the distribution system.

Disinfection Keeps it Clean: We add trace amounts of chlorine to disinfect the water at each well site. This keeps the water clean as it travels through more than 350 miles of pipelines.

Hundreds of Intense Tests: An independent, state-certified lab tests your water thousands of times each year for over one hundred substances at well sites, treatment facilities, within the pipelines and even in some homes.

Our team of dedicated state-certified professionals are available 24/7 to provide you with top-quality water.



City Council

Gloria Garcia, Mayor

Jim Cox, Mayor Pro Tem

Jim Kennedy, Councilmember

Blanca Gomez, Councilmember

Eric Negrete, Councilmember

CITY OF VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT

14343 Civic Drive, Victorville, CA 92392-5887 • 760/245-6424 General Information • ci.victorville.ca.us

How to Get Involved

City Council Meetings are always open to the public. They are held at the Victorville City Hall 14343 Civic Drive, in Victorville on the first and third Tuesdays each month at 7:00 p.m.

Please Call With Your Questions

For more information about your water quality, call Arnold, our Water Supply Supervisor, at 760/955-2993 between 7:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday.

En Español

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien, 760-946-7000.

WATER IN THE ENVIRONMENT

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity. Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides, that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.

Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, that are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

WATER QUALITY STANDARDS

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. Department regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Drinking water, including bottled water may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

PEOPLE WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by *Cryptosporidium* and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

DRINKING WATER SOURCE ASSESSMENT AND PROTECTION PROGRAM

A source water assessment was conducted for all wells of Victorville Water District to supply drinking water to customers. The assessment, in compliance with California water quality regulations, assists the District in identifying potential sources of contamination, and to develop methods to protect the water supply. All new wells are subjected to an assessment before being placed into service. According to the assessment, the underground aquifer that is the source of supply for the District's wells is potentially vulnerable to contamination from a variety of sources, including: commercial, industrial, and residential sewer collection systems; high and low density



septic systems; mall parking lots; high density housing; other water supply wells; storm drain discharge points; fleet, truck, and bus terminals; injection wells, dry wells, and sumps; RV and mini storage; transportation corridors, including freeways, state highways, roads, and streets; and contractor and government agency equipment storage yards; automobile gas stations; hardware, lumber, and parts stores; other water supply wells; automobile repair shops; monitoring, test, injection, and dry wells, and sumps; and motor pools.

The District regularly monitors the water quality in all groundwater wells supplying water to District customers and there have been no detected contaminants from the sources listed above.

A copy of the complete assessment(s) is/are available for public inspection at the Public Works/ Water counter located on the second floor of Victorville City Hall by contacting Water Supply Supervisor, Arnold Villarreal at (760) 955-2993 or at the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water, SWRCB-DDW, San Bernardino District Office located at 464 West Fourth Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA. 92401. You may request a summary of the assessment(s) be sent to you by contacting the State Water Resources Control Board-Division of Drinking Water, SWRCB-DDW.

ABBREVIATIONS AND DEFINITIONS TO HELP YOU UNDERSTAND THIS REPORT

These abbreviations and definitions of water-quality goals and standards will help you better understand the water-quality information in this report. The information shows how your water compares to requirements established by state and federal regulators to safeguard public health.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

mg/L: For the definition, see **PPM** to the right.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment that may not be exceeded at the consumer's taps.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a disinfectant added for water treatment below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Micromhos per cm (uS/cm): A measure of conductivity.

N/A: Not applicable.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers notification to local political jurisdictions and customers.

N/S: No Standard.

ND: Not Detected.

Notification Level (NL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers notification to local political jurisdictions and customers.

NTU: Nephelometric turbidity unit.

µS/cm: a measure of conductance.

pCi/L: Pico curies per liter, a measure of radiation.

Primary Drinking Water Standard (PDWS): MCL's and MRDL's for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements and water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

PPB or ug/L: Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter. 1 PPB is equal to about one drop in 17,000

gallons of water.

PPM (parts per million), or **mg/L** (milligrams per liter): 1 PPM or 1 mg/L is equal to about one drop in 17 gallons of water.

Regulatory Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Secondary Drinking Water Standard: Requirements that ensure appearance, taste, and smell of drinking water are acceptable.

Secondary MCL's (SMCL): Are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Unregulated Contaminants: Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated contaminant monitoring is to assist EPA in determining the occurrence of unregulated contaminants in drinking water and whether future regulation is warranted. For additional information, call the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at (800) 426-4791.

<: Less than the detection limit.

VICTORVILLE WATER DISTRICT: RESULTS OF 2017 DRINKING-WATER-QUALITY TESTS

The District tests for hundreds of substances. The tables on these pages list substances detected in your drinking water in 2017. As the charts show, very few substances could even be detected.

Inorganic Contaminants							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Arsenic ¹ (PPB)	6.4	0 - 11	10	0.004	No	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards, glass and electronics production wastes	
Total Chromium (PPB)	0.0	0 - 0	50	100	No	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits	
Chromium 6 ² (PPB)	6.4	0 - 9.3	50	.02	No	Discharge from electro-plating factories, leather tanneries, wood preservation, chemical synthesis, refractory production, textile manufacturing facilities, erosion of natural deposits	
Fluoride (PPM)	0.42	0 - 1	2.0	1	No	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories	
Nitrate (as No3) (PPM)	0.96	0 - 2.3	10	10	No	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits	
Disinfection Byproducts							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHMs) (PPB)	6.3	0 - 25	80	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Total Haloacetic Acid (HAA5) (PPB)	1.6	0 - 3.3	60	N/A	No	By-product of drinking water chlorination	
Disinfectants							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MRDL	MRDLG	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water	
Chlorine (PPM)	0.74	.59 - 1.04	4	4	No	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment	
Lead and Copper							
	# of Samples	90 th Percentile Level Detected	Sites Over AL		AL	PHG	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Lead (total) (PPB)	31	none	ND	ND	1.3	0.03	Customer household plumbing
Copper (total) (PPM)	31	none	ND	ND	0.015	0.0002	Customer household plumbing
Regulated Contaminants with Secondary MCLs							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	Secondary MCL	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant		
Chloride (PPM)	8.01	2.9 - 42	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence		
Specific Conductance (Micromhos)	258.64	190 - 510	1600	No	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence		
Sulfate (PPM)	24.97	4.3 - 130	500	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes		
Total Dissolved Solids (PPM)	150.91	90 - 300	1000	No	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits		
Turbidity (NTU)	0.13	0 - 1	5	No	Soil runoff		
Unregulated Parameters That May Be of Interest to Consumers							
	VWD Average	VWD Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)			
Alkalinity (PPM)	86.82	55 - 130	N/S	N/S			
Calcium (PPM)	10.2	0 - 44	N/S	N/S			
Hardness (PPM)	30.65	0 - 44	N/S	N/S			
Magnesium (PPM)	1.22	0 - 7	N/S	N/S			
Potassium (PPM)	0.95	0 - 2	N/S	N/S			
Sodium (PPM)	46.14	20 - 95	N/S	N/S			
Microbiological Contaminants							
	Highest No. of Detections	No. of Months in Violation	MCL		MCLG	Typical Source of Bacteria	
Total Coliform Bacteria	0	0	More than 5% of monthly samples are positive		0	Naturally present in the environment	
Fecal Coliform or E. Coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample detect total coliform and either sample also detects fecal coliform or E. Coli.		0	Human and animal fecal waste	

¹Arsenic. While your drinking water meets the federal and state standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The arsenic standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the costs of removing arsenic from drinking water. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and circulatory problems.

²Chromium 6 (Hexavalent Chromium). Some people who drink water containing hexavalent chromium in excess of the MCL over many years may have increased risk of getting cancer.

Note: All parameters were sampled in 2017 except for lead and copper, which were sampled in 2015.

2017 - IMPORTED WATER FROM MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

This report includes results from several tests for various constituents. Mojave Water Agency routinely monitors for constituents in the Agency's drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. *Substances that are not detected (ND) are not listed.* Values accompanied by < indicate a result less than the detection limit. The results below represent drinking water quality tests performed by Mojave Water Agency on the R³ wholesale water system and represents water produced from wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5. These wells provide high quality drinking water through service connections to the cities of Victorville and Hesperia upon request. **Contact your local water provider for detailed information on your water quality and where your water comes from.**

Inorganic Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	0.31	0.26 - 0.37	2	1	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (NO ₃ -N) (mg/L)	0.54	0.47 - 0.66	10	10	2017	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (asN) (PPM)	0.54	0.47 - 0.66	10	10	2017	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Gross Alpha (pCi/L)	3.78	<3 - 11	15	0	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
---------------------	------	---------	----	---	------	----	-----------------------------

Disinfection Byproducts

Distribution Sample Results from Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Haloacetic Acids (HAAS) (ug/L)	<1.0	<1.0 - 1.1	60	N/A	2017	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (TTHM) (ug/L)	5.36	1.0 - 14.8	80	N/A	2017	NO	By-product of drinking water disinfection

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels

Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	Secondary MCL	Sample Date	Citation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	18	16 - 23	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (units)	1	ND - 29	3	2016	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Manganese (ug/L)	<20	ND - 29	50	2016	NO	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductance (μS/cm)	238	220 - 260	1600	2016	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	13	12 - 16	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	150	140 - 160	1000	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits

Disinfectant Residuals

Distribution Sample Results from Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Constituent	Sample Data	Average	Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chlorine (mg/L)	Weekly	0.21	0.04 - 1.5	4	4	NO	Drinking water disinfectant added for treatment

Unregulated Contaminants

Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	NL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Date
Vanadium (ug/L)	<3.0	<3.0 - 5.6	50	None	None	2016
Chromium 6 (ug/L)	<1.0	<1.0 - 1.1	None	None	0.02	2016

Constituents That May Be of Interest to Consumers

Wells 1, 2, 3, 4, & 5

Constituents	Average	Range	Date
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	86	84 - 90	2016
Calcium (mg/L)	25	24 - 27	2016
Magnesium (mg/L)	4	3.2 - 4.5	2016
pH (Lab)	7.56	7.2 - 7.7	2016
Potassium (mg/L)	1.66	1.6 - 1.7	2016
Sodium (mg/L)	15	14 - 17	2016
Total Alkalinity(as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	71	69 - 74	2016
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	79	72 - 85	2016
Aggressive Index	11.20	10.84 - 11.40	2016
No PHG or MCL's available			

2017 – IMPORTED WATER FROM MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

This report includes results from several tests for various constituents. Mojave Water Agency routinely monitors for constituents in the Agency's drinking water in accordance with Federal and State laws. *Substances that are not detected (ND) are not listed.* Values accompanied by < indicate a result less than the detection limit. The results below represent drinking water quality tests performed by Mojave Water Agency on the R³ wholesale water system and represents water produced from Well 6. This well provides high quality drinking water through a service connection to Liberty Utilities upon request. **Contact your local water provider for detailed information on your water quality and where your water comes from.**

Inorganic Contaminants with Primary Drinking Water Standards

Well 6

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Sample Date	Violation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Fluoride (mg/L) (Naturally Occurring)	0.37	0.37	2	1	2016	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate as N (NO ₃ -N) (mg/L)	0.50	0.50	10	10	2017	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits
Nitrate + Nitrite (as N) (PPM)	0.50	0.50	10	10	2017	NO	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposits

Radioactive Contaminants

Well 6

Uranium (pCi/L)	1.2	<1.0 - 2.4	20	0.43	2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits
-----------------	-----	------------	----	------	------	----	-----------------------------

Regulated Contaminants with Secondary Maximum Contaminant Levels

Well 6

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	Secondary MCL	Sample Date	Citation	Major Sources In Drinking Water
Chloride (mg/L)	16	16	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; seawater influence
Odor (units)	1	1	3	2016	NO	Naturally occurring organic materials
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	230	230	1600	2016	NO	Substances that form ions when in water; seawater influence
Sulfate (mg/L)	14	14	500	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (mg/L)	150	150	1000	2016	NO	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	0.2	0.2	5	2016	NO	Soil Runoff

Unregulated Contaminants

Well 6

Contaminants	Average	Sample Range	NL	MCL	PHG (MCLG)	Date
Vanadium (ug/L)	3.1	3.1	50	None	None	2016

Constituents That May Be of Interest to Consumers

Well 6

Constituent	Average	Range	Date
Bicarbonate (mg/L)	84	84	2016
Calcium (mg/L)	27	27	2016
Magnesium (mg/L)	4.1	4.1	2016
pH (Lab)	7.6	7.6	2016
Potassium (mg/L)	1.6	1.6	2016
Sodium (mg/L)	15	14 - 17	2016
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	69	69	2016
Total Hardness (as CaCO ₃) (mg/L)	83	83	2016
Aggressive Index	11.25	11.25	2016
No PHG or MCL's available			

Radon is an unregulated chemical, therefore, there are no State drinking water standards for radon in California. Radon was detected at Wells 2 - 5 during the initial sampling in 2010 with results ranging from 479 - 589 pCi/L and an average of 546 pCi/L. During the initial sampling of Well 6 in 2011, results were 761 pCi/L. All wells were below the USEPA MCL advisory level of 4,000 pCi/L. Radon is a radioactive gas that you cannot see, taste, or smell. It is found throughout the U.S. Radon can move up through the ground and into a home through cracks and holes in the foundation. Radon can build up to high levels in all types of homes. Radon can also get into indoor air when released from tap water from showering, washing dishes, and other household activities. Compared to radon entering the home through soil, radon entering the home through tap water will in most cases be a small source of radon in indoor air. Radon is a known human carcinogen. Breathing air containing radon can lead to lung cancer. Drinking water containing radon may also cause increased risk of stomach cancer. If you are concerned about radon in your home, test the air in your home. Testing is inexpensive and easy. You should pursue radon removal for your home if the level of radon in your air is 4 picocuries per liter of air (pCi/L) or higher. There are simple ways to fix a radon problem that are not too costly. For additional information, call your State Radon program (1-800-745-7236), the USEPA Safe Drinking Water Act Hotline (1-800-426-4791), or the National Safety Council Radon Hotline (1-800-767-7236).

2017 – IMPORTED WATER FROM MOJAVE WATER AGENCY

Source water assessments were conducted for wells 1-5 in June, 2012 and Well 6 was conducted in September, 2011. The assessments are summarized in the table below. A copy of the complete source water assessment and vulnerability assessment can be obtained by contacting the Mojave Water Agency at 13846 Conference Center Dr., Apple Valley, CA 92307; or the State Water Resources Control Board (SWRCB), 464 West 4th Street, Suite 437, San Bernardino, CA 92401. You may request a summary of the assessments be mailed to you by contacting the Mojave Water Agency at (760) 946-7000 or SWRCB District Engineer at (909) 383-4328.

Source Water Assessment

Source Number	Source ID	Most Vulnerable Activities (PCA)
001	Well No. 1	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ² - Septic systems – high density [>1/acre]
002	Well No. 2	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ² - Septic systems – high density [>1/acre]
003	Well No. 3	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ²
004	Well No. 4	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ²
005	Well No. 5	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ²
006	Well No. 6	Animal feeding operations as defined in federal regulations ² - Septic systems– high density [>1/acre] Wells– Agricultural / Irrigation

Are Special Precautions Needed?

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mojave Water Agency is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you do so, you may wish to collect the flushed water and reuse it for another beneficial purpose, such as watering plants. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791) or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Sensitive Populations May Be More Vulnerable

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Persons with compromised immune systems such as those with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, and some elderly and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Visit or Tour: Center Street Park Demonstration Garden

Its a great way to see examples of beautiful, low-water use, landscaping adapted to our high desert climate.

Visit any time at 15413 Center Street, Victorville or call the Conservation Division at (866) 955-4426 to schedule a tour.



We Can Help You Save Water And Money!

GET A FREE HOME WATER CHECK-UP!

Homeowners, businesses, schools, churches and others may be eligible to receive FREE water-saving products.

Call (866) 955-4426 to reserve your spot!

Click to: Desert Friendly Plants for Victorville

Our Online Plant Data Base is a comprehensive easy to use guide with hundreds of spectacular photos and information to help you select and growing the best water efficient plants for our region.

<http://bit.ly/2rcAso5>